

Cologne, and the French the bridgehead to the east at Mainz.

The strength of the American army to be maintained in France was not indicated beyond the demobilization plans announced. American troops in Italy, including the 332d Infantry, will be stationed for the time being in Cattaro, Fiume and Trieste. One battalion of the infantry being located in each place.

Demobilization of the forces at home is proceeding steadily. On arriving at Camp Dix, 200,000 packages in March said he found 200 men a day being released.

Several of the present camps will be abandoned as soon as they are cleared of their occupants.

Cancellation of war contracts abroad has been left in the hands of Assistant Secretary Edward R. Stettinius, now in France, and designated as the special representative of the War Department. On this side Major General Goethals will have charge of cancellation of all supply contracts and Major General Jarver of contracts having to do with construction for the army.

Presents on the Way.

Regarding the shipment of Christmas packages to the expeditionary forces General March said that the steamer Manchuria sailed from Hoboken yesterday with 16,000 sacks containing 500,000 packages. In addition to the 2,000,000 packages which the army will handle, authority has been given the Red Cross to send from 50,000 to 60,000 more for men who do not receive any mail. Many of them, or who have no one at home to remember them.

General March disclosed that there are in France 100,000 American tank battalions equipped with the French light type of tank, and four training companies equipped with the British heavy type. These are among the units which will be sent to the front early next year. They include the 301st, 302d, 303d, 306th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332d, 333d, 334th, 335th and 337th training battalions.

General March deferred answering all inquiries as to the reorganization of the regular army until the bill which the veterans' bill is preparing has been approved and laid before Congress. He said, however, that there are only 30,000 men now in the army and by the pre-war seven-year enlistment.

To Release Recruits.

These, he said, will be held to their enlistment contracts, while the 700,000 men who volunteered for the duration of the war will be released except where they re-enlist.

Coblenz, the bridgehead on the Rhine which the American army will occupy, is at the junction of the Moselle and Rhine rivers, and dates back to the third century. Formerly it was a fortress of the first class, but since the Franco-Prussian War it has occupied a secondary place as compared to Cologne, Mainz, Strasbourg and Metz.

Coblenz had a large wine trade because of its situation with respect to the wine-growing countries in the valleys of the Moselle and the Rhine. On the east bank of the Rhine opposite Coblenz is the famous fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. The new fortress was built early in the nineteenth century. The old one played an important part in German wars and was captured by storm by the French in 1799.

Some parts of the town are very old, and have quaint winding streets lined with buildings erected in the Middle Ages. Coblenz is the capital of Rhineland Prussia. Its population is about 45,000.

Americans on German Border In Luxemburg

Continued from page 1

have crossed the Ourthe River south of Romal and are pushing forward to the east.

"The number of guns left behind by the retreating enemy now in our hands exceeds 600. A number of airplanes and quantities of rolling stock also have passed into our possession."

Luxemburg, Silent to Kaiser, Cheers Pershin

Marked Difference in Reception Accorded U. S. General and Emperor

LUXEMBURG, Nov. 21 (By The Associated Press).—Witnesses of today's reception by the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg of General Pershing and a group of other American army officers of high rank remarked on the contrast between this visit and that paid the Grand Duchess by Emperor William at the same place shortly after the German invasion of Luxemburg in 1914.

Americans in Line

LONDON, Nov. 23.—American troops, together with British and French contingents, marched with the Belgians into Brussels yesterday when King Albert made his entry into his capital, says "The Daily Mail's" correspondent, who witnessed the entry.

"I have seen many great ceremonies at many places," the correspondent writes. "It is easy to be superlative, but I have never seen so vast and various a crowd so carried away by a tumult of fervor. But a modern artillery barrage into terms of delight, and you have some indifferent measure of the concentrated ecstasy of a people who felt that their release from captivity coincided with the birth of the millennium."

The royal family stood for the return of peace. The King was at the head of the army which had won that peace by its sacrifice. Two divisions of the Belgian army, occupying something like fifteen miles of roads, marched in the procession, accompanied by battalions of French, American and British troops, with artillery. This procession was far down the Grand canal, while the front was passing down the Rue Royale.

"Marseillaise" Greets French in Budapest

Residents Shower Troops With Flowers and Allied Flags

GENEVA, Nov. 22.—When French troops entered Budapest, the capital of Hungary, on Wednesday, they were showered with flowers by crowds that filled the streets, according to dispatches from Innsbruck. The city was deluged with the Allied colors and the Austrian or German flags were seen.

"Avenue of the States" To Welcome Army

West Virginia First to Arrange for Its Decorations Along Thoroughfare

Each state in the union will decorate one block on Fifth Avenue for the parade when the soldiers come home, according to plans now being formulated by the Fifth Avenue Association. This is an adaptation of the system used in the fourth Liberty Loan, when each of the Allies furnished the flag for a block of the "Avenue of the Allies." When the boys come home they will march through the Avenue of the States.

Gen. Young Argues For Universal Army Service in Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Universal military training in peace and civil service in war are one of the most important non-partisan political issues arising from the war, Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, U. S. A. (retired), declared in a statement made public here today by the National Association for Universal Military Training, of which General Young is head.

The importance of universal military training has been recognized by President Wilson and the late President Woodrow Wilson, General Young declared. Resolutions endorsing such training have been adopted by the Commander in Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and ratified by the State Com-mandery of Illinois. General Young is commander in chief of the legion.

Calls Act Unfair.

In his statement he points out that the law stipulates that within four months of the date the President pro-mises peace, or as soon as it is possible to return them from overseas, the American soldiers are relieved of the contract imposed under the selective service act and continues:

"This act is mandatory and constitutes a binding contract between our soldiers and their government. Of course, it will be performed to the letter and on time, but that is not the issue. The issue is: What are we going to do about the condition which we will soon be facing as the result of the performance of the obligation to release these men as soon as practicable. Certainly we shall be such ingrates as to ask that the very men who have fought this war shall also do police and garrison duty on foreign soil while the rest of the men in and out of camp in this country shall go out free!"

Quotes President Wilson

President Wilson is quoted by General Young as follows:

"Now, let us suppose we have formed a family of nations and that family of nations says: 'The world is not going to have any more wars of this sort

His Christmas Overseas

will be made more enjoyable by the receipt of money from home. The limited size of the cartons which are permitted to be sent precludes forwarding the material comforts from this side. Send him the means to make his own purchases.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

through its Paris office offers franc circular checks payable without charge throughout France, at all offices of the Comptoir National d'Escompte, Credit Lyonnais, and Societe Generale. A prompt and reliable method of providing the money for the purchases.

New Loan for Belgium

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Treasury today extended another credit to Belgium of \$5,000,000 making total loans to Belgium \$198,120,000 and a total for all Allies of \$4,184,576,968.

French Workmen Want Delegate at Parley

PARIS, Nov. 23.—A Socialist delegation called on Premier Clemenceau Friday to inquire whether the government would have representatives of the working classes at the peace conference, and whether an international congress would be authorized during the negotiations. The Premier replied that he would refer both questions to the Cabinet and the Allied governments.

Greeks in Constantinople Welcome Hellenic Warship

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Albert Rides Over Brussels's Streets Paved With Flowers

American and British Troops Are With Remainder of Brave Belgian Army at Great Reception to Beloved Ruler

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22.—King Albert entered Brussels this morning at 10:30 o'clock. He was accompanied by Queen Elizabeth, Princess Leonold and Charles and Princess Marie Jose.

The royal party entered at the Porte de Flanders and proceeded to the Place de la Nation, receiving a tremendous ovation along the streets. Entering the Parliament house, King Albert and his family listened to an address of welcome. Then followed a review of Allied troops which formed a line ten miles long.

Flowers were thrown in the path of King Albert as the procession made its way along boulevards lined for miles with dense throngs.

King Albert and his two sons were on horseback. The Crown Prince was on his right and was dressed in khaki, while his younger brother was dressed in the uniform of a midshipman.

The city wore its best dress, and the influx of thousands during recent days made it impossible for all to obtain lodgings. Many slept in public halls and shelters.

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British Labor Leader Says Racial Outbreaks May Follow Disorders

Change Name of City

American Troops Expected To Be Sent to Restore Order in Town

FIUME, Nov. 14 (Delayed).—Victor Fisher, founder of the British Workers' League, in making a tour of redeemed Italian territories, has visited Fiume since the Hungarian Governor left the city. The situation, he says, is of extreme delicacy.

Danger is arising out of the unexpected occupation of the city by considerable bodies of Jugo-Slav soldiery, most of whom were Croatian troops and until quite recently fighting in the Austrian army.

In addition to this, the local Jugo-Slav committee, while disarming the Italian population, has formed armed civil guards from Jugo-Slavs living in the outskirts of the town.

Disorders have taken place, and it is reported here that American troops have been dispatched to restore order.

Immediate Action Necessary

"The situation demands effective and immediate action, as at any moment an unpremeditated explosion of racial sentiment may lead to the most serious eventualities," said Mr. Fisher. "Jugo-Slavs to the number of 18,000, all armed, have occupied Fiume under the command of a Serbian captain, altering the normal proportion of the different races among the inhabitants."

"The main factor in the maintenance of law and order is the presence of a small Italian squadron. The Italian population is in a state of trepidation amounting almost to terror. The Jugo-Slavs have proclaimed that the name Fiume is now changed to the Slav name of Rika."

"Formal application has been made to the Italian admiral by four Hungarian delegates from the republican part of Hungary for passports to Berne, as they are unable to secure facilities to reach Switzerland by way of Austria. The delegates are Paul Keri, Nicholas Vadez, Dr. Otho Ernest and George Debolom.

Jugo-Slavs Seize Ships

"Some of the vessels in the harbor here which formerly belonged to the Austrian mercantile marine now are flying the Jugo-Slav flag, while others have the Croatian flag. The Italian maritime authorities have refused to recognize these ensigns."

"The situation is extremely perilous. Aside from the final territorial solution, there is the utmost urgency for

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"Accordingly, your organization, in general, and your director, Professor H. A. Miller, in particular, are requested to discontinue representing the Jugo-Slav National Council in any action whatever, and to cancel at the earliest possible opportunity, the name of our organization from your official papers and stationery."

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"Accordingly, your organization, in general, and your director, Professor H. A. Miller, in particular, are requested to discontinue representing the Jugo-Slav National Council in any action whatever, and to cancel at the earliest possible opportunity, the name of our organization from your official papers and stationery."

"We also beg to inform you that the Department of State in Washington has been advised by us of the resignation of the Jugo-Slav National Council from the Democratic mid-European union."

Italians in Fiume Demand Protection From Jugo-Slavs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Jugo-Slav National Council announced this morning its withdrawal from the Democratic mid-European union. The reason, as stated by Dr. Hinko Hinkovitch, member of the Jugo-Slav Committee in London, and representative of that body in the United States, is: "Concerning the Italo-Jugo-Slav territorial contest, the Jugo-Slav national aspirations, the justice of which was quite recently in the fullest manner recognized by President Wilson, are not safeguarded in the propaganda work of the mid-European union against the imperialistic claims of Italy."

Formal Withdrawal Made

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TIP-TOP MOTHER HUBBARD DAINTY-MAID WHEAT HEART ROMANY RYE VANAKEE RYE LONG IDEAL FAMILY LOAF		SILVER QUEEN SUNKIST GOLD FAIRY SPONGE DEVILS DREAM KUKONO GOLDEN NUGGET CREAMY SPICE SOUTHERN PRIDE

Europe, according to William J. Rose, agent of the Slovene government in Laibach, the new capital of Slovakia, and of the Polish provisional government in Austrian Silesia. Mr. Rose is now in Paris. Through-

out the war Mr. Rose lived quietly in a country house near Gieszen, Austrian Silesia, belonging to the Student Christian Federation. He has now prepared for Colonel E. M. House a lengthy memorandum on the situation.